

bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar No. 72, the nomination of Janice R. Brown, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia.

Bill Frist, Arlen Specter, Trent Lott, Lamar Alexander, Jon Kyl, Jim Talent, Wayne Allard, Richard G. Lugar, John Ensign, C.S. Bond, Norm Coleman, Saxby Chambliss, James Inhofe, Mel Martinez, Jim DeMint, George Allen, Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Cornyn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of Senate that debate on Executive Calendar No. 72, the nomination of Janice R. Brown, of California, to be the U.S. circuit judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 65, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 130 Ex.]

#### YEAS—65

Alexander	DeWine	McConnell
Allard	Dole	Murkowski
Allen	Domenici	Nelson (FL)
Bennett	Ensign	Nelson (NE)
Bond	Enzi	Pryor
Brownback	Frist	Roberts
Bunning	Graham	Salazar
Burns	Grassley	Santorum
Burr	Gregg	Sessions
Byrd	Hagel	Shelby
Carper	Hatch	Smith
Chafee	Hutchison	Snowe
Chambliss	Inhofe	Specter
Coburn	Inouye	Stevens
Cochran	Isakson	Sununu
Coleman	Kyl	Talent
Collins	Landrieu	Thomas
Conrad	Lieberman	Thune
Cornyn	Lott	Vitter
Craig	Lugar	Voinovich
Crapo	Martinez	Warner
DeMint	McCain	

#### NAYS—32

Akaka	Dorgan	Mikulski
Baucus	Durbin	Murray
Bayh	Feingold	Obama
Biden	Feinstein	Reed
Bingaman	Harkin	Reid
Boxer	Johnson	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Clinton	Kerry	Schumer
Corzine	Leahy	Stabenow
Dayton	Levin	Wyden
Dodd	Lincoln	

#### NOT VOTING—3

Jeffords	Kohl	Lautenberg
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 65, the nays are 32. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The Republican whip.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate stand in recess until 2:15 today and that the time during the recess count under the provisions of rule XXII; provided further that the vote on the confirmation of the Brown nomination occur at 5 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, with all time until then equally divided in the usual form.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:31 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. THUNE).

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### NOMINATION OF JANICE ROGERS BROWN TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

#### NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, for the past two years I have come to the Senate floor on National Hunger Awareness Day to talk about the battle against hunger, both here in America and around the world. In fact, I reserved my maiden speech for this topic—one of my top priorities as a U.S. Senator. I have stated over and over again that the battle against hunger is one that can't be won in a matter of months or even a few years but it is a victory that we can claim if we continue to make the issue a priority.

As Washington Post columnist David Broder said about hunger, "America has some problems that seem to defy solution. This one does not. It just needs caring people and a caring government, working together." I could not agree more.

Last year on Hunger Awareness Day, Senators SMITH, DURBIN, LINCOLN, and I launched the Senate Hunger Caucus, with the express purpose of providing a bi-partisan forum for Senators and staff to engage each other on national and international hunger and food insecurity issues. By hosting briefings and disseminating information, the caucus has been striving to bring awareness to these issues, while at the same time finding ways to collaborate on legislation. I want to thank 34 of my colleagues for joining the Senate Hunger Caucus and their staffs for their diligent work. In addition, I am excited to see our friends in the House of Representatives start their own Hunger Caucus and I look forward to working with them as both houses of Congress continue to find solutions to eliminating hunger.

It is truly astounding how so many of our fellow citizens go hungry or are liv-

ing on the edge of hunger each and every day. Thirteen million of these hungry Americans are deemed to be children.

As we know, when children are hungry they do not learn. This is a travesty that can and should be prevented. Currently over 90,000 schools and 28 million children participate each school day in the School Lunch Program. The children of families whose income levels are below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for free school meals and those families whose income levels are between 130 percent of poverty and 185 percent of poverty are eligible for reduced price meals.

Unfortunately, many State and local school boards have informed me that parents are finding it difficult to pay the reduced fee, and for some families the fee is an insurmountable barrier to participation. That is why I am a strong supporter of legislation to eliminate the reduced price fee and harmonize the free income guideline with the WIC income guideline. I am proud to say that a pilot program to eliminate the reduced price fee in up to five states was included in last year's reauthorization of Child Nutrition and WIC. I have encouraged the Appropriations Committee to include funding for this pilot program, and I look forward to working with them on this very important issue which touches so many families going through difficult times.

In my home State of North Carolina, more than 900,000 of our 8.2 million residents are dealing with hunger, according to the most recent numbers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Our State has faced significant economic hardship over the last few years as once thriving towns have been hit hard by the closing of textile mills and furniture factories. And this story is not unlike so many others across the country.

Many Americans who have lost their manufacturing jobs have been fortunate enough to find new employment in the changing climate of today's workforce. Simply being able to hold down job doesn't necessarily guarantee your family three square meals a day. But there are organizations who are addressing this need as a mission field.

Groups like the Society of St. Andrew, the only comprehensive program in North Carolina that gleanes available produce from farms, and then sorts, packages, processes, transports and delivers excess food to feed the hungry. In 2004, the Society gleaned more than 4.2 million pounds of food—or 12.8 million servings. Incredibly—it only costs one penny a serving to glean and deliver this food to those in need. And all of this work is done by the hands of the 9,200 volunteers and a tiny staff.

Gleaning is a practice we should utilize much more extensively today. It's astounding that the most recent figures available indicate that approximately 96 billion pounds of good, nutritious food—including that at the farm and retail level—is left over or thrown